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Union Recognition, Higher Wages, Less Hours for Carmen

Employees of the Market Street Railway in San Francisco are back on a strictly union basis—for the first time since 1907. And early in 1935 they will receive increases in pay aggregating more than 25 per cent, fixed for a period of two years. They will work an eight-hour day, with a forty-eight-hour week on the cars and a forty-hour week for shop employees.

This is the substance of the award just made public by the board of arbitration which has conducted extended hearings throughout the fall and early winter. It is a comprehensive victory for Local 1004 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, which under the award is legally and officially recognized as the collective bargaining organization of the Market Street Railway employees.

The board of arbitration consisted of Rear Admiral W. C. Cole, U. S. N., retired, impartial chairman; George G. Kidwell, business agent of the San Francisco local of the Bakery Wagon Drivers, representing the employees, and Samuel Kahn, president of the Market Street Railway, representing the employers. The Pacific Coast Labor Bureau acted as counsel for the union in the arbitration proceedings, H. P. Melnikow, director of the Bureau, being in personal charge.

Million in Increased Wages

The award was signed by Admiral Cole and Kidwell. Kahn dissented, declaring the estimated \$1,000,000 annual increase in wages more than the company could pay. Its provisions, in brief, include the following:

(1) Recognition of the Amalgamated Association for the purpose of collective bargaining, with machinery for the settlement of disagreements and grievances; (2) provision against discrimination because of union activities; (3) eight-hour day, to be completed within eleven hours; a forty-eight-hour week for platform men, a forty-hour week for shop and car house employees; (4) an increase of 12½ cents an hour in the basic wage—from 50 cents to 62½ cents. A differential of 5 cents for bus operators and one-man car operators, thus establishing a wage in these classifications of 67½ cents; (5) five minutes' starting time in the morning, and five minutes for putting equipment away at night, on pay, for platform men; (6) five minutes on pay for conductors in making up the day's work; (7) actual time, on pay, for turning in accident reports; (8) pay for platform men for time required to deadhead to or from their work; (9) strict seniority in the assignment of work; (10) time and one-half for overtime; double time for car house and shop employees on Sundays and holidays.

Award Continues for Two Years

The award goes into effect February 1, 1935, the interval between the time it was signed and the effective date being to provide opportunity for the company to arrange to meet the increased pay-rolls. The award continues for two years, until February, 1937.

The local union had made several futile attempts to secure recognition by the company since its re-

organization, and the employers' arbitrary stand against collective dealing with the men resulted in the 1934 strike, during which the company's system was completely tied up from July 15 until July 26.

The strike was terminated when the company signed an arbitration agreement negotiated by P. J. O'Brien, international vice-president of the Amalgamated Association, who had come to San Francisco from the east coast to assist in the negotiations. Others instrumental in securing the arbitration were William Thompson, president of Local 1004, and S. W. Douglas, its secretary.

Hearings in the arbitration, one of the longest and most exhaustive in the history of the street railway industry, started in San Francisco August 27, continuing with few interruptions until December 7. The award was signed December 14.

A Sane Principle Recognized

In its award the board refused to put the financial condition of the company ahead of wages and decent working conditions. It recognized the bad financial condition of the Market Street Railway, but it nevertheless ordered wage increases and a shorter working day and week, which the employers estimated would increase the payroll by a round million dollars a year.

Thus the award is a recognition of the principle

Supreme Court to Rule On Rail Pension Act

The United States Supreme Court has agreed to pass on a decision by a lower court holding the railroad retirement act unconstitutional. For purposes of a speedy decision the government asked the court to take this action without waiting for a decision of the District Columbia Court of Appeals, in whose jurisdiction the case originated.

Provisions of the Measure

The legislation, affecting more than 1,000,000 employees, provides retirement with pay at the age of 65. It would compel both the workers and their employers to contribute to a retirement fund.

The annuity would be calculated by the application of graduated percentages of the employee's average monthly compensation to the number of years of service.

Railroads in Opposition

Certain railroads challenged the constitutionality of the measure and the District of Columbia Supreme Court declared invalid that part of the act which required payment of annuities based in part on services rendered before its passage, holding that would constitute the unlawful taking of property without due process of law.

The national administration plans to submit new legislation at the forthcoming session intended to meet the objections to the present act. In signing the measure last June President Roosevelt said it was "crudely drawn and will require many changes and amendments at the next session of Congress."

that wages and American standards for workers should take precedence over dividends or interest.

Commenting on the award, George Kidwell, union member of the board, said:

"I have signed this award in order to make an award possible. In my opinion a permanent solution of the industrial relations problem of the Market Street Railway Company will not be arrived at until the employees of this company are brought up to the same standard of wages, hours and working conditions as on the Municipal Railway of San Francisco.

Substantial Step Forward

"The award represents a substantial step forward, however, and if during its duration the company will effectively co-operate with the union in a true spirit of collective bargaining, permanent benefit will result, not only to the employees of the company, but to the community at large."

The Municipal Railway, competing line in San Francisco with the Market Street Railway, has a basic wage of 75 cents an hour. That wage was the proposal of Local 1004 for the Market Street Railway employees.

Following publication of the award, the following statement was issued by Melnikow, counsel for the men, who presented their case before the board:

"The Market Street Railway award, firmly establishing the principle of collective bargaining, fixing an eight-hour day and forty-eight-hour week for the platform men and a forty-hour week in the shops, and resulting in an increase in wages for both classifications of labor aggregating more than 25 per cent, is a long step forward in correcting one of the worst industrial situations in the city of San Francisco.

Collective Bargaining Re-established

"The Board's action re-establishes for these men the rights of organization and collective bargaining which have been denied them since 1907. It provides an average increase in wages of 12½ cents an hour. It fixes definite and satisfactory limits on the hours to be worked per day, and per week. It offers other working conditions for the Market Street Railway employees nearly equal to the average obtaining in the street railway industry throughout America.

"Thus we feel that the question of wages, the one major point in which the award did not meet the proposals of the men, is one that may well rest as it is at present for the two years which the award is to cover, in the belief that after that interval additional wage corrections may be secured."

TO AMEND PETROLEUM CODE

Modification of the petroleum code to provide the thirty-hour week, with no reduction in pay, was demanded by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, President Harvey C. Fremming of the International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers and other labor representatives at a hearing before the Petroleum Labor Policy Board at Washington last week.

Assail Wage Conditions In Automobile Industry

Through testimony of more than two score witnesses, the American Federation of Labor has placed before government representatives an indictment of employment conditions and wages in the motor car industry, and proposed a program which it asserted would go far toward stabilizing the industry from the workers' standpoint.

The program, in brief, called for: A basic thirty-hour week, which might be increased to thirty-six hours for a ten-week peak production period or decreased to twenty-four hours in slack seasons; prohibition of lay-offs until plants are on a twenty-four-hour week, and then on a strictly seniority basis, and a basic minimum annual wage of \$1500.

Witnesses Present Their Grievances

The picture drawn by the workmen's witnesses in the hearing touched upon such things as progressive wage and personnel reductions since the depression; inability to earn living wages, and inequalities of the bonus and piecework system.

The hearing was conducted in Detroit by Leon Henderson, director of research and planning for N.R.A. It will continue in other centers of automobile production.

All of the major producers—the Ford Motor Company, General Motors Corporation, and Chrysler Corporation—were under fire before the first session of the hearing had concluded.

A tinsmith at the Ford plant asserted that of the 125,000 persons engaged in making "Model T" Fords, only 85 per cent got back to work after the advent of the "Model A." Every change of models, he said, means a decline in the number of workers.

An employee of the Buick Motor Company told the commission "many of the men in the core

making department quit their jobs because they couldn't make enough to keep their families, and went to the relief agencies for adequate support."

F. J. Dillon, organizer for the United Automobile Workers' Federal Labor Unions, asserted that although the Chrysler corporation had profits of \$10,000,000 in the first nine months of this year, annual wages of from \$400 to \$600 were common.

According to news reports from Detroit, continued denial of the rights of labor by automobile concerns, together with the worthlessness of the National Automobile Labor Board to automobile workers, as is evidenced by its recent "proportional representation" plan of voting for collective bargaining representatives, is held by many to hold the possibility of leading to a nation-wide strike of automobile workers, such as was threatened last spring, only more extensive and more effective.

The National Automobile Labor Board, headed by Dr. Leo Wolman, which had been expected to enforce some semblance of justice toward automobile workers, has never met the expectations of labor and has come to be held in distrust by many. The climax of the board's unfavorable actions was reached recently, when it announced a plan of conducting elections in the Cadillac plant, providing for "proportional representation," which was generally denounced by labor.

Withdraw From Settlement

The Detroit District Council of Automobile Workers, affiliated with the A. F. of L., voted to request President William Green to notify President Roosevelt that they had withdrawn from the automobile settlement negotiated last March. In the resolution of withdrawal Chairman Wolman was severely criticized and it was declared that Richard E. Byrd, supposed labor member of the Automobile Labor Board, had "failed completely to represent labor."

Replacement of the National Automobile Labor Board is asked by the automobile workers, who requested President Green to ask President Roosevelt to appoint an impartial board under authority of Joint Resolution No. 44.

Announced Plan Condemned

Elections for representatives for collective bargaining were requested last April, but no headway has been made. The plan as recently announced is condemned by automobile workers, who contend that it "would nullify and ultimately destroy the rights and privileges of a free and independent union of the workers to function in its proper sphere."

It is stated that action of a decisive nature has been pending for some time. Responsible officials say that an automobile strike is not wanted and everything within reason will be done to avoid it; yet it is held as the workers' right as a last resort.

Judge—You are appearing as a witness in this case. Were you present at the beginning of the trouble between your friend and his wife? Witness—Ah sho' wuz, judge. Ah wuz a witness at deir wedding.

Boycott Threatened On Oakland 'Tribune'

The action of the Oakland "Tribune" in discharging three members of its editorial force allegedly for participating in the activities of the American Newspaper Guild has resulted in a movement to place a boycott on that newspaper unless the men are reinstated.

A resolution to levy a boycott was discussed at a meeting of the Alameda County Labor Council last Monday night, but action was postponed to give the secretary of the Council an opportunity to notify Joseph R. Knowland, publisher of the "Tribune," and to demand the reinstatement of the men.

It is expected also that the matter will be taken up by the Allied Printing Trades Council of Oakland.

The discharge of the three members of the Guild was taken by that organization to be an open challenge of the right of editorial employees to organize and seek collective bargaining under the Recovery Act, and to offer a clear-cut test of the validity of Section 7-a.

"Our appeal is directly to the public and to laboring people," declared a member of the Guild, "for a verdict of public opinion which will show Knowland what people think of his high-handed attitude toward attempts of working people to organize."

The Guild, while not yet a member of the American Federation of Labor, provides in its constitution for friendly co-operation with all workers in the industry for mutual advancement.

PART TIME AS "STRETCH-OUT"


Department stores have developed their own form of stretch-out. They call it part-time employment. Clerks are put on for work only during rush hours and paid in proportion. The United States Summary of the Retail Census of 1933 shows that 730,327 part-time workers were employed in 1933, an increase of 28.3 per cent over 1929, while full-time employees decreased 29.5 per cent. The average annual earnings of part-time employees are 34.2 per cent of the average annual earnings of full-time employees.

UNION SHOP WINS AGAIN

"Closed" union shop agreements are not violations of the N.R.A. codes. This long-standing ruling was again confirmed in connection with the negotiations of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union with the master bakers of Pittsburgh for a union contract. In response to a telegram Weld M. Stevens, deputy administrator of the Food Division of N.R.A., wired: "It is not a violation of the baking code for master bakers to enter into a closed shop agreement provided wages are not lower nor hours longer than provided in baking code and that such agreement does not contain any provision which would involve violations of the code."

RAILWAY UNIONS ADVANCE

"Company unionism" has been ousted by the shop crafts workers on the Southern Pacific (Pacific Lines) Railroad. A total of 8610 workers voted, and 6416 votes were cast in favor of representation by the A. F. of L. Railway Employees' Department. Since June, 1933, company unions have been formally ousted from the mechanical departments of forty-eight railroads, and agreements have been secured by the standard unions on all these roads except nine, where conferences to that end are now pending.

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Mine Owners Demand Own Arbitration Terms

Conditions in the gold mines at Jackson, Amador county, have remained as during the previous weeks since October 1, with the miners maintaining their original stand for recognition of their organization and the right of collective bargaining.

Several efforts were made, in addition to continuation of those by the miners themselves and representatives of organized labor, to bring about a settlement upon just terms to the workers. Federal and State mediators and civic bodies were upon the ground but their efforts have likewise thus far proved unavailing. Operators of the mines, or their representatives, have declined all suggestions that involved recognition of the miners as union workers, and insisted upon treating them as employees only.

Various rumors of settlement were reported last week, all without foundation. The operators of two mines were said to have agreed to deal directly with their own workers. Secretary Scharenberg of the State Federation of Labor, which body has been solidly behind the demands of the men, states that the offer of these operators was no different than that made weeks ago, and cited a portion of the recent Federation executive council's statement that the operators had refused every offer of arbitration on the ground that the gold industry is not governed by a code. President Vandeleur of the Federation, and who is also president of the San Francisco Labor Council, was in Jackson last week and addressed a mass meeting of the mine workers, in which he pledged the continued support of the San Francisco labor movement in their behalf.

Threat of Abandonment

Following a previous threat of permanent closing of the mines made by the operators, daily newspaper dispatches on Wednesday announced that in the Argonaut mine the work of removing the pumps which protect the underground shafts from flooding had already begun on the lower levels, and statements were made by mine superintendents indicating the intention to abandon the workings. What final effect the removal of the pumps, or ceasing to operate them, would have is a question that can only be passed upon by experts or those familiar with the particular ground in which the mines are located. The local president of the Jackson miners' union is stated to have declared that the threat to close the mines was only a bluff and an attempt to play upon the fears of the community in order to bring pressure to bear upon the strikers. He further stated that even if the mines were allowed to fill with water no permanent damages would result.

Following the implied threat of the mine owners to close the mines and permit them to flood, some rather radical opinions began to be openly expressed by neutral observers as to how far owners of natural resources should be permitted to go, without a restraining hand, in what was declared to be "destruction of property," not to mention the rights of a community and state.

As an outgrowth of the strike the State Di-

rector of Public Health has been ordered to investigate conditions in the village and to prevent an outbreak of disease caused from the weakened condition of the miners and their families, who have been without income since October 1, with the consequent denial of necessities.

In connection with health conditions in the industry in general, the occupational disease committee of the Miners' Union at Jackson has issued a printed statement giving in detail the active cases in Weimar sanatorium of silicosis and pneumoconiosis, each being commonly called "miner's consumption." This sanatorium has been in existence for a number of years and serves jointly seven counties in the "mother lode" district of California.

Statistics Given on Illness

The names of 25 patients are given in the statement, all of whom are miners who have worked underground from three to thirty years, and only two of whom have worked less than ten years. The dates of their admission to the Weimar sanatorium are given and the duration of their illness, for only four of whom it has been less than one year, and ranging thence to ten years. Speaking of the miners suffering from this disease, the statement says: "After their savings are gone in caring for themselves, they go to Weimar, never to come out alive. Over 200 miners have died at this one institution alone in the past ten years. There are innumerable cases on record, as a majority do not reach Weimar. Many miners, on becoming aware of the disease, leave the country; some die before their funds are exhausted, and others are cared for by relatives or friends."

Were the workers permitted to organize they would be in position to demand better working conditions in the industry, for it is stated the situation can be corrected by the installation of proper ventilating systems in the mines, and by the enforcement of laws prohibiting certain harmful and careless practices therein. As to the wage conditions, the men were being paid \$3.50 per day and asked an increase based on the gold price raise fixed by the government.

PRISON INDUSTRIES BOARD

The Federal Prison Industries, Inc., has just been created, by executive order of President Roosevelt. It will have power to determine the extent of industrial operations and, so far as practicable, diversify prison industrial operations. It is hoped to eventually arrive at the point where no single private industry shall be forced to bear an undue burden of competition with the products of prison workshops. Organized labor has fought for this result for many years. Thomas A. Rickert, of the United Garment Workers of America, has been named a member of the board of directors of the new organization.

Shop early and call for the union label.

Labor Participation In Birthday Festival

Labor this week pushed forward, rallying its nation-wide forces for participation in the great national Birthday Ball for the President under the chairmanship of William Green as head of Labor's Advisory Committee, which serves as a unit under the general national chairmanship of Colonel Henry L. Doherty.

Advices from the Washington headquarters of the committee state that invitations have gone to all labor editors asking them to accept membership in a national labor press committee as a part of the labor division.

Labor Will Co-operate

Already central bodies all over the country are going into action in preparation for the great celebration on January 30. It is emphasized by the officers of the labor division that it is desirable that labor co-operate with other civic and fraternal bodies wherever possible and that distinctly labor celebrations be held only where it is impossible to co-operate with the groups of the entire community. Where it is finally found that no other groups will take the lead it is hoped that labor will take the lead, rather than allow a default.

Many officers of national, state and central bodies have agreed to serve as labor division committee members.

DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

The following members of organized labor in San Francisco have passed away since the last report: Harry E. Johnston of Marine Engineers' Association No. 97; Andrew J. Farrell, Letter Carriers' Association; John Egan, Butchers' Union; Joseph Schiehl, Machinists' Union No. 68; Joseph W. Shipman, Carpenters' Union No. 2164; Albert Geertsema, International Longshoremen's Association No. 38-79; Glenn A. Ball, Electrical Workers' Union No. 6; Charles E. Wise, Lathers' Union; Sophus P. Fogtmann, Waiters' Union No. 30.



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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1934

Holiday Greetings

In extending the compliments of the season to the hosts of labor, and especially to the readers of this newspaper, the Labor Clarion hopes they will enjoy to the utmost the festivities connected with the Yuletide celebration, and that the New Year will bring to them and to their families prosperity, health and happiness.

"A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year" to all!

N.R.A. in the New Congress

As the time approaches for the assembling of the new Congress speculation is rife as to the attitude of the legislators toward the continuation of the N.R.A., which expires by limitation next June. Publicity released by the Recovery Administration indicates that the act will be rewritten along lines advocated by Donald R. Richberg, general counsel for N.R.A. since its inception, and now director of the National Emergency Council and head of the N.R.A. policy committee.

Although Richberg owed his appointment to union labor, and particularly to the railway brotherhoods, whose legal adviser he has been for several years, he has gone counter to labor's wishes and policies so often that he can no longer be said to represent the workers, and in fact there appears to be an open rupture in the relations between the American Federation of Labor and the N.R.A. official.

Probably as a feeler of public sentiment, the "N.R.A. News," published by the Recovery Administration, quotes Richberg at some length on what "must be written" into the law "in co-operation with labor and the consumer and government, so that there should be neither work-consumer regimentation by business nor regimentation of business by government."

The speech quoted from was delivered by Richberg before the National Association of Manufacturers in New York recently. He told that body that the N.R.A. as an experiment in industrial self-government "demonstrated all too clearly that private business is not yet adequately organized for collective action and self-discipline, and that political controls are a poor substitute for voluntary co-operation," which must have been quite a shock to an organization which has co-operated in every attempt to make the National Recovery Act ineffective. Richberg continued:

"The record of the trade associations, upon which the Recovery Administration relied so hopefully in its infancy, has been, to put it mildly, disappointing.

"The N.R.A.'s early hope that its second stage would be a voluntary co-ordination of trades and

industries under some sort of a national industrial council has evaporated, as we know that there is a long road to travel before we can reach that stage of economic progress."

Richberg called upon American industry to respond to the fighting spirit typified in Admiral Farragut's famous order, "Damn the torpedoes; go ahead," and to co-operate in advancing general recovery, and he went on:

"Neither business men nor public officials have realized the full advantages of the flexible mechanisms of economic recovery and reconstruction provided in the National Industrial Recovery Act. But let each group be fair with the other and recognize that a sincere and earnest effort was made by both to co-operate in advancing the general welfare; and in this recognition let us try to write into permanent legislation those fundamental principles and simpler mechanisms of the codes of fair competition that have proved their worth and have provided effective methods of combining self-help and public service."

* * *

And here, in all probability, is the answer of the industrial barons to the invitation of Richberg to co-operate in planning legislation to make the act more effective:

Meeting in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., a group of industrialists, evidently reflecting the wishes and views of the Manufacturers' Association, and calling itself the Joint Business Conference for Recovery, has been drafting a "five-point co-operative proposal for labor legislation," summed up as follows:

(1) Insistence that employers be accorded the specific right to bargain collectively with organizations or individuals.

(2) Opposition to the majority rule of employees' representation.

(3) Prohibition of sympathetic or general strikes.

(4) Legal responsibility for the conduct of both employer and employee organizations and prevention of coercion either by the employer or by unions.

(5) Binding of employers to continue labor provisions in codes even after the codes themselves might be relinquished, if they are put on a voluntary basis.

* * *

Here is indeed a fine program of "co-operation." The silly insistence in Point 1 on the "right" to bargain collectively with individuals, whatever that may signify, is typical of the destructive policy incorporated in the whole program. Evidently the astute industrialists have solved the problem of taking away from labor every vestige of improved conditions attempted to be conferred upon the workers under the original act, and having destroyed the unions, they are willing to continue the codes upon a voluntary basis and, taking advantage of the exemption from the provisions of the anti-trust legislation, boost prices to their hearts' content. As to wages, because the unions will have been rendered impotent, the employer will pay as little as he pleases.

* * *

But because the program is so ridiculous and fraudulent there is no reason to minimize its danger. The same dispatch which gives the details of the program also says: "A feature of the plan which has met with general approval is the opportunity it affords business for recapturing power and prestige in Washington. The subject has been handled with extreme caution, business leaders wishing to avoid any suggestion they are about to embark on any lobbying program of great magnitude."

Lobbying? Perish the thought! Why, they had not even dreamed of it!

* * *

But when the legislators assemble next month the lobbyists of the industrial associations, of the

manufacturers' associations and the other "co-operators" will fall upon them like a swarm of locusts. And unless labor is on its toes every minute the N.R.A. will be shorn of every feature beneficial to the worker and the unions stripped of every prerogative they hitherto have enjoyed under the Constitution and laws.

* * *

Yes, Mr. Richberg, these gentlemen will co-operate with you—like the cat with the canary!

"Justice" Under Dictatorships

Sixty-six persons were "tried" in a few hours and shot in Moscow and Leningrad on charges they had plotted terroristic acts against Soviet officials. "Trials" and executions took place following the recent assassination of Sergei Kiroff, Soviet official, and the demands of the government press for "merciless punishment" of opponents of the Soviet regime.

"The military tribunals briefly heard charges against the whole sixty-six. In record time they held them guilty and firing squads mowed them down," says one dispatch.

The ghastly mockeries of trials in Moscow and Leningrad could only have taken place in countries controlled by dictatorships. Like that of the bloody and savage June 30 "purge" under Hitler in Germany and the numerous acts of barbarous terrorism and murder under Mussolini in Italy, they are typical of dictatorship wherever it exists. They should serve to stiffen the resolution of peoples in the democratic nations to fight dictatorship in any form, whether from "right" or "left."

"A ghastly social and economic calamity" as a result of huge expenditures for public works was predicted by Lewis W. Douglas, who recently resigned the position of director of the federal budget. The doleful prediction was made at a gathering of "800 business men and bankers" in New York. He might have been accorded more standing as a prophet had he made his prediction before instead of after he resigned his important office.

"The National Congress for Social Insurance" has bobbed up in Seattle, and the Central Labor Council of that city immediately flattened it by refusing credentials to a representative of the "Congress" to visit local unions on a panhandling mission. The same outfit probably will show up in San Francisco, and should be similarly treated. Federation of Labor unions do not ordinarily entrust their legislative programs to communist organizations. The Federation has a legislative program of its own.

If you have tears to shed prepare to shed them now! The Associated Gas and Electric System uses expensive advertising space in the daily newspapers to give vent to a wail that "earnings on \$300,000,000 investment" have been taken from security holders by means of increases in taxes and reductions in rates. The company urges investors to protest against "actual and threatened government competition, attacks by public officials and agencies" and "excessive increases in taxes and unreasonable decreases in rates."

Department of Justice officials conducting a great national conference to locate and prescribe for all kinds of crime are reported to have turned a very cold shoulder when a delegation of prominent American Federation of Labor leaders appeared to ask protection against those crimes of which organized labor and other workers are often the victims. The labor spokesmen pointed out that self-constituted "law enforcing" bodies have been usurping police authority and that "vigilante" groups have conducted raids without warrants and have employed ruffians to attack strikers.

General News Notes

A general strike of clerks in all of the chain stores of the James Butler Grocery Company in New York is threatening because of the management's defiant attitude after 700 of its 800 employees had voted for representation by the Retail Clerks' Union.

Advocates of a sales tax got more than they bargained for in Ohio. Under pressure of Big Business interests and tax dodgers a sales tax was adopted, but Governor White declined to sign it until a tax on large incomes was included. The governor won out.

"Happy Days" are again coming to corporation heads. President Girdler of the notoriously anti-union and low-wage Republic Steel Corporation has had his salary increased from \$117,420 to \$129,372, and salaries of two vice-presidents were lifted from \$58,713 to \$64,692.

Labor leaders representing all divisions of the textile industry have served notice upon the textile labor relations board that strikes would soon be ordered in 200 mills unless satisfactory adjustments are made of cases involving alleged discrimination against union men.

A promise has been made to the National Labor Relations Board by the Studebaker Company that drivers of cars in motor caravans from its South Bend plant to California will be paid code wages and will be "offered" free transportation from the Coast back to South Bend.

The blue eagle now flies proudly in the Hawaiian Islands. A new ukulele code assures craftsmen of fair wages and manufacturers of fair competition. Poi makers, too, will get a code, but lei makers are still waiting. These workers recently organized. N.R.A. codes apply fully to the islands.

A promise that "any and all" steps will be taken by Firestone Tire and Rubber Company to prevent the enforcement of the National Labor Relations Board's order for an employees' election was made to stockholders by President John W. Thomas. Another reason for demanding union label tires.

The National Recovery Administration informed applicants that temporary exemptions had been granted them from the executive order affecting wages and hours in the cotton garment industry in so far as increased wages are concerned. The exemptions were granted on recommendations made by the Cotton Garment Industrial Committee.

The Commercial Telegraphers' Union of North America presented arguments against a merger of the telegraph companies at a Federal Communications Commission hearing in Washington on December 3. The union showed that unemployment and suffering would result through consolidation of offices and pooling of wires and that the public would suffer through poor service.

Here is the method of evading the minimum wage provision of the code practiced by St. Paul's Cotton Company of St. Paul's, N. C. This company compelled its employees to sign a contract for the purchase of company stock and authorizing the application of one-third of the regular pay of the employees on this purchase. There is no pretense that the stock is or ever will be good for anything.

The St. Louis Union Label Trades Section of the Central Trades and Labor Union is conducting a fight against the Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, declaring: "Many firms have used the injunction against labor; this firm seeks to use the injunction not only against labor, but against Uncle Sam as well." The firm, charged with discriminating against employees who joined a union, was ordered by the Regional Labor Board to cease

such discrimination on penalty of loss of its blue eagle. Ely & Walker instituted proceedings against the compliance board to enjoin it from withdrawing the N.R.A. emblem.

Bank clearings in the principal cities of the United States during the week ended December 12 totaled \$4,769,049,000, an increase of 15.7 per cent over the same week last year, according to Dun & Bradstreet. Clearings in New York amounted to \$3,222,432,000, an increase of 13.8 per cent over a year ago. All sections of the country reported gains, led by Detroit, with an increase of 56 per cent.

Overcoming the customary seasonal declines, employment in the building trades held steady in November, according to reports from local unions to the American Federation of Labor. It was the first November since the Federation started collecting reports in 1928 that there was no decrease in employment in the industry. The gain reflects the efforts of the Housing Administration to break the deadlock in the industry.

Fred C. Perkins, the New York battery manufacturer who so blatantly defied the N.R.A., has apparently got his wish. He had admittedly violated the wage and hour provisions of the N.R.A. code covering his industry and defied the government to proceed against him, being quoted as saying "I wish they would" and he'd "show them." Following a trial Perkins was found guilty on ten counts and fined a total of \$1500.

The government of the Province of Quebec has issued an order establishing minimum wages for women employed in retail shops. The minimum for experienced workers is \$12.50 in Montreal and \$11 in Quebec; \$10 in cities of 10,000 to 25,000, and \$9 in municipalities having 5000 to 10,000 inhabitants. The maximum working period is 54 hours per week. The Minimum Wage Board may issue special permits for handicapped workers.

An immediate program of action to further co-operation between the organized labor movement and the Socialist party has been adopted by the Socialist national executive committee. The committee rejected a proposal for joint action with the Communist party on the grounds that the disruptive policy of the communists in the labor movement made impossible their inclusion in a program of co-operation with the organized labor movement.

It is stated that more than a hundred prosecutions and convictions of "cheating" stores have been obtained in Canada in recent weeks, and that among the worst offenders was the Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company, which paid fines for thirty-two of its establishments. The U. S. Federal Trade Commission has been engaged in an inquiry into chain store methods, undertaken at the direction of Congress, and has made partial reports from time to time.

The Canadian Parliamentary Mass Buying Commission, in recent hearings, has revealed many startling facts in connection with wages paid chain store employees. An example is cited in the case of the F. W. Woolworth Company, Ltd., which, while making a profit of \$1,800,000, representing 20 per cent on their investment, in 1932, reduced employees' wages 10 per cent. Average pay was found to be \$10.80, with some getting as low as \$7 for a full week.

The Rev. Francis J. Haas, member of the general N.R.A. board, in an address in Boston, asserted that when minimum wages are being set "not less than \$2500 a year" should be considered as the amount required to maintain a family in reasonable comfort. Rev. Haas also made this significant statement: "If Section 7-a had been allowed to operate freely during the past year, it would have had the certain effect of increasing purchasing power."

The United Mine Workers of America have tele-

graphed Governor Ruby Lafoon of Kentucky demanding that he stop attacks on union organizers in Harlan County. The union acted after four organizers had been attacked in a hotel lobby at Harlan. One, Karl Williams, was severely beaten by alleged deputies and mine guards and then was arrested on a charge of carrying concealed weapons.

The Southeast Portland Lumber Company of Portland has been deprived of the right to use the N.R.A. insignia. It was found that the company had discharged H. W. Martin and G. E. Beers. Martin was discharged after Beers, acting as chairman of a conference committee, had urged the management to grant an increase to Martin. Beers was discharged immediately after Martin had complained about his own discharge to the local compliance officer.

Lower minimum rates for women than for men have been set in one-fourth of the 533 N.R.A. codes approved by September 1, 1934, according to an analysis made by the women's bureau of the Department of Labor. Although it is impossible to determine the total number of women who are thus discriminated against, a reasonably accurate estimate shows that in 1929 over 300,000 women were employed in 42 of the 135 industries whose codes contain sex differentials.

In the Postoffice Department's hearing on the Ward Line mail contracts inspectors are said to have disclosed that the company collected \$4,186,000 insurance on the "Morro Castle" catastrophe and that this amount was \$263,000 more than the vessel was worth according to the company's own books. In the "Morro" tragedy 124 lives were lost, and it is now stated that the Ward Line is attempting through holding company hocus-pocus to evade its responsibility to the victims and is asking the courts to limit its liability to survivors and dependents to a total of \$20,000.

Wages of less than \$250 a year for an entire family and flagrant violations of child labor laws were found by government investigators in the onion fields of Hardin County, Ohio. Secretary of Labor Perkins points out that these farms are "industrial enterprises as much as manufacturing establishments" and told newspaper men she believed similar investigations in other states would probably reveal industrial sore spots just as shocking. The income from two of the Ohio farms, 11,000 acres in area and owned by two families, was "about \$1,000,000," and the valuation of the land planted in onions is \$720,000.

A report of a congressional committee probing the handling of estates of incapacitated and mentally incompetent war veterans says that the plundering of these helpless ex-soldiers has become a profitable racket. Crooked bankers, courts and lawyers are blamed. The committee charges that \$209,874 was stolen by Marion, Indiana, bank officials. In Chicago \$194,585 has already been recovered for veterans from banks and suit started to make a trust company disgorge \$490,000 invested in fake stock promoted by the bank. A New York lawyer charged a "hopelessly crippled" veteran \$100 for signing a paper necessary to get his allowance of \$30 a month.

President Roosevelt last week named a committee to "take the profit out of war." Heading the committee is Bernard M. Baruch, Wall Street operator, and associated with him are General Hugh S. Johnson, former N.R.A. chieftain, and General Douglas MacArthur, chief of the army staff. Senator Gerald P. Nye, chairman of the Senate committee which is investigating the munitions industry, is stated to have been one among others who have suspicioned a maneuver to sidetrack the work of the committee, and to have declared: "When I view the personnel of the committee I cannot but think how unfortunate it is that Dillinger is dead. He was the logical man to write the anti-crime laws."

Statement in Behalf of Indicted Longshoremen

Declaring that thirty-four men are facing prison terms for their loyalty to labor, the International Longshoremen's Defense Committee of Portland, Oregon, of which Charles G. Peabody is secretary, has issued a statement in behalf of the defendants, which says, in part:

"Thirty-four union longshoremen of Portland have been indicted on a total of 136 counts. Conviction on either of two of these counts may carry a penalty of ten years in the state penitentiary.

Indict Those Already Released

"These indictments are the latest development in the cases growing out of the shooting of a non-union longshoreman on August 20. For six weeks twenty-eight union men were held in jail on a charge of murder. At the conclusion of the preliminary hearing, five of the unionists were released, and the remaining twenty-three were placed under heavy bond to await the action of the grand jury. The grand jury did not indict for murder, but chose lesser charges of assault, the most serious count being a charge of felonious rioting. The grand jury not only returned indictments against the twenty-three men out on bail, but indicted the five who had been released and indicted six others who had not been previously arrested.

"While the murder charge was dropped, it is possible under the peculiar Oregon law pertaining to penalty for riot to punish the same as though convicted for a second degree murder, which can carry a penalty of life imprisonment.

Union Men Were Unarmed

"It has been established that the shot which killed the non-union longshoreman was fired by a non-union gang boss who was in the illegal hiring hall with the man who was killed. The union men were all outside the hall, and none of the union members had firearms. However, the state contends that the union men started a riot, and that in the course of the riot a non-union man was killed. The prosecution of these men is another attempt of labor enemies to persecute and harass the men who engaged in the waterfront strike last summer.

"The thirty-four men were arraigned on December 7. Two of them pleaded not guilty at the time they were arraigned. They demanded an immediate trial, but the presiding judge declined

to set dates. It is anticipated that none of the cases will be heard before early in January.

"The clever manner in which the indictments are drawn, and events of the preliminary hearings, indicate that lawyers, who are abler than any of those connected with the district attorney's office, are taking a hand in the prosecution.

"These cases are part of the warfare against organized labor. They grew out of the waterfront strike which lasted more than eighty days in all of the Pacific Coast ports. It was the most notable labor battle which had ever been fought on the Pacific Coast. The longshoremen won a notable victory and that victory aroused in anti-union employers a determination to 'break' labor. It will be necessary for the labor movement to provide these longshoremen with adequate defense. That is being done. The best legal talent has been retained."

BARGEMEN SECURE ADVANCED WAGE

The bargemen's strike on river lines, which is understood to have directly involved some thirty men in the local port and more than 100 in other places served by these lines, was settled last week and work has been resumed. The old scale of the strikers was approximately 50 cents an hour. Demands were based on rates given longshoremen under the National Longshoremen's Board award. The settlement provides for a basic straight time of 67½ cents an hour and 85 cents an hour overtime, with a slight shortening of working hours.

Christmas

*While shepherds watched their flocks
On old Judea's plains by night.
The sky was suddenly aglow
With soft and radiant light.*

*The Star of Bethlehem appeared
Far in the Eastern sky,
While hosts of angels chanted
"Glory be to God on high!"*

*The shepherds found the manger
Wherein the Christ-child lay,
And now we celebrate his birth
Each year on Christmas Day.*

*With songs of joy and gladness,
In reverential praise,
We ask that He may guide us
Through all our weary days,*

*And bring to us that promise
Vouchsafed by angels when
They sang with glad hosannas
"Peace on earth, good will to men!"*

—JAMES M. SPEEGLE
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San Francisco, Calif.

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State's Official Vote In November Election

Six initiative measures adopted by the people at the November election became effective this week as a result of the declaration of the vote by Secretary of State Jordan. Constitutional amendments enacted by the Legislature and approved by the electors became effective the date of approval, November 6.

Fourteen of the 23 propositions submitted to the electorate at the November election received the required majority vote to enact them into law, and Governor Merriam defeated his principal opponent, Upton Sinclair, by 259,083 votes, the official tabulation showed. No changes in the result of the election were shown in the final official tabulation.

A total of 2,360,916 ballots were cast, or 75.19 per cent of the total registration.

Results on Measures Submitted

The following propositions were adopted: Veterans' welfare bond act; initiative, liberalizing the state liquor control act; selection of judges, an initiative; making attorney general the state's chief law enforcement officer, an initiative; permitting judges to comment on evidence, an initiative; pleading guilty before committing magistrates, an initiative; state civil service; calling of a constitutional convention, a concurrent legislative resolution; state claims and budgets, a senate constitutional amendment; interest rates, assembly constitutional amendment; municipal courts, assembly constitutional amendment; stock ownership in municipal water companies, assembly constitutional amendment; eminent domain, senate constitutional amendment; unemployment relief bonds.

Measures that were defeated by the electorate were as follows: Chiropractic act; making the state board of education elective; local option; on superior judges; judicial election districts; naturopath act; water resources; state indebtedness; joint agreements of political subdivisions.

San Joaquin-Sacramento Water Plan Given Boost by Board's Proposal

From Washington comes the announcement that the position of the California Central Valley projects was materially strengthened when the National Resources Board submitted its report to President Roosevelt saying that it could be used in a one-year program of development pending completion of the long-range program recommended.

After enumerating several methods of developing an immediate program, in case the public works program should be expanded during the coming year, the board said "a better way" would be to follow the suggestion of the water flow report made earlier this year and undertake improvement of entire drainage basins as a unit.

California's San Joaquin-Sacramento valleys water and power plan, for which \$170,000,000 in bonds has been voted, is such a unit.

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State Federation Will Sponsor Wide Program

The California State Federation of Labor has issued a declaration of policy and the schedule of specific measures that it will advocate for adoption before the coming session of the State legislature which will convene on January 7.

Secretary Paul Scharrenberg, on behalf of the Federation, announces again the well known policy of organized labor in opposition to a sales tax and that it favors the repeal of the present law in California on that subject. The Federation will also bend every effort for the enactment of an anti-injunction bill the provisions of which will be based upon the Norris-LaGuardia act passed by the Congress of the United States. Determined opposition to any curtailment of California's educational facilities is likewise announced in the twenty-two-point program that labor will sponsor for the general betterment of the people in California.

Unemployment Insurance Policy

Compulsory unemployment insurance will be advocated as sponsored by the American Federation of Labor with a joint pool for reserves as distinguished from company reserves and with no part of the contributions to be paid out of the wages of labor.

A bill will be introduced to prohibit the use of "one man" street cars and one for the liberalization of the rules for the admission of expectant mothers to county hospitals.

Measures in Behalf of Workers

Other points in the program include amendments strengthening the prevailing wage law; an amendment regulating and defining peaceful picketing; amendments strengthening the factory sanitation law; amendments strengthening the law providing state aid to the needy aged and for the repeal of the criminal syndicalism act; bills to limit the hours of truck drivers on highways and to prohibit the use of trailers carrying in excess of one ton of freight; amendments to the anti-blacklisting law relative to evidence and one limiting the fees of private employment agencies; prohibiting recruiting of strike breakers by the state employment bureaus and an amendment to the workmen's compensation act relative to the computation of wages upon which compensation claims are based.

Employers Required to Post Copies Of Codes Under Which They Operate

The National Recovery Administration has mailed out reply postcards reading as follows:

"To Every Employer:

"Regulations authorized by the President's Executive Order of February 8, 1934, provide that you must post official copies of the labor provisions of each Code of Fair Competition to which you are subject. You are also required to make application for these official copies.

"If there is any approved Code to which you are subject and you have not either made written application for official copies of these labor provisions or have not received and posted them conspicuously in every shop, establishment, or separate unit freely accessible to all employees, do so immediately. The attached application should be carefully filled out and mailed."

On the reply portion of the card addressed to N.R.A. the employer can make application for the number of copies of codes required, and it is stated there must be displayed a sufficient number of the posters to make them conveniently accessible to all employees.

Industrial Recovery Board Chairman Gives Views as to Future N.R.A.

In his first public speech since becoming chairman of the National Industrial Recovery Board, S. Clay Williams declared that price-fixing under N.R.A. codes is of doubtful value as a reform measure, stating that in many instances its enforcement with fairness to all concerned has been found to be almost impossible, and predicted an early end thereof, as now indulged in under several codes.

Williams, who is head of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, a strictly non-union concern, was apparently careful to make no commitments regarded as favorable to organized labor. However, in his address, which was before a luncheon of the American Arbitration Association, the New York State Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association of New York, he gave his ideas of what the "new N.R.A." would be and foresaw that it would continue: Minimum wages and maximum hours, the ban on child labor, a collective bargaining guarantee, and provisions against certain unfair trade practices.

The speaker gave as his opinion that full compliance with wage and hour provisions would largely eliminate the needs of price-fixing, saying that "the two problems are so closely inter-related that the answer to the first automatically solves the second for most industries and businesses to as great an extent as they can ever be solved in any other way."

The last convention of the A. F. of L. requested its executive council to suggest to President Roosevelt that he have an impartial investigation made of the hostile attitude and activities of Mr. Williams as an officer of the N.R.A. before entrusting to him the power which he (the President) imposes in his appointees.

Railway Unions Watch Los Angeles Situation

News dispatches this week from Los Angeles have indicated the possibility that a threatened strike of workmen of the Pacific Electric interurban system in southern California may bring a sympathetic walkout of employees on portions of three great transcontinental railroads.

Although the exact limits of the sympathetic strike, which would affect the Southern Pacific, Santa Fe, and Union Pacific railroads at the very height of the Christmas traffic rush, was not defined, authority to call it was placed in the hands of D. A. McKenzie, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

Strike Might Embrace Wide Area

It is thought that although the sympathetic strike, should it occur, at first may only be in the Los Angeles area, it may extend as far as Portland, Salt Lake City and El Paso.

A National Mediation Board was sent from Washington to Los Angeles several weeks ago and called conferences between union representatives and officials of the Pacific Electric system. Latest reports, however, indicate that little or no progress had been made in bringing about an adjustment.

HOLIDAYS FOR FEDERAL WORKERS

All federal workers will be given a half day off on the Mondays preceding Christmas and New Year's, when the offices will be closed at 1 o'clock on those days. The executive order to that effect has been received in San Francisco.

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Merry Christmas! Happy New Year!

Unofficial returns on the referendum election of December 5 give the following: No. 1, for 18,195; against 18,422; majority against 227. No. 2, for 9,651; against 26,464; majority against 16,813. No. 3, for 20,466; against 12,031; majority for 8,435. The number of unions comprised in the above figures is not known here. Some 260 mail votes were cast by members not attached to any union, and in this vote all three of the propositions were favored, the first proposition being by a majority of 246.

Probably because of the stormy weather, a number of chairs yawned for occupants at last Sunday's meeting of Typographical Union No. 21, but what was lacking in attendance was more than offset in enthusiasm. It was an animated session throughout, and the spirited debate that developed on the various questions up for consideration was not by any means limited to the few who heretofore have carried the burden of discussions. . . . Officers of the union, however, again registered a perfect score, so far as attendance is concerned; they were all present. . . . The membership roster is still on the upward trend, this month's statement showing an increase of three, the enrollment being 1469, as against 1466 in November. . . . That the time of the apprentice committee had been fully occupied at its December examination of classes was evidenced in its comprehensive report, which revealed a dozen or more of the youngsters had been given an opportunity to "strut their stuff." All the degrees of advancement of the students recommended by the committee were approved by the union. M. S. Clement of the "News," G. A. Farnsworth of the "Examiner," J. E. Flaherty of the "Chronicle" and M. E. Kern of the Duffer Printing Company were obligated as apprentice members. . . . George F. Mitchell was admitted to the union as a journeyman member. . . . The executive committee was accorded an extension of time to formulate a recommendation on proposals to amend the union's election laws. The committee reported progress on the development of a form for the compilation of statistics concerning the distribution of unemployment relief. Announcement was made of the receipt and approval of the latest supplemental agreements between the union and the Employing Printers' Association by the contract department of the I. T. U. The union was apprised of other activities of its executive committee, some of which created extended remarks and constructive comment. . . . Paul K. Bush, Harold J. McDermott and John F. Quinlan, graduates of the I. T. U. course of lessons in printing, were awarded their diplomas. Each of

these young men was liberally applauded on the high average he had attained in his final examination, which was well above 90 per cent. . . . The report of the board which canvassed the San Francisco vote on I. T. U. propositions recently submitted to the referendum was presented and approved. The report was attested by R. W. Brashear, W. H. Clark, J. I. Cortes, E. C. Mann, W. N. Mappin and W. A. Montgomery. . . . Purchase of a block of Christmas seals from the San Francisco Tuberculosis Association was made, as was an appropriation of a substantial amount in aid of the 600 gold miners who are on strike in the Mother Lode region. . . . An application for the old age pension was approved, and a petition for admission to the Union Printers' Home was favorably considered. . . . On motion, printing of a thousand copies of the book and job scale and agreement was ordered. . . . Disposal of all the foregoing business was accomplished before 3:30 o'clock, but, as the assemblage seemed disinclined to again buck the storm which was still raging, a motion to resume consideration of the report of the committee on revision of the constitution and laws prevailed. Attention was given this unfinished business until 5 o'clock, when adjournment was taken with a wish by all present for a merry Christmas and happy New Year for everybody.

Mrs. Elma D. Anderson, last of the surviving children of J. J. Owens, founder of the San Jose "Mercury-Herald," has passed on. She was a compositor on the "Mercury" for years, and was a member of the Typographical Union when called to her final reward.

The printers of Vancouver, B. C., seem to be well up in politics. One "comp" is running for alderman, while another aspires to re-election to the Board of Education. Which prompted one old time member of Typographical Union No. 21 to inquire: "San Francisco printers, where are ye? Just a small dot at the end of a sentence? Even Calgary has a printer-mayor. Wake up, ye prints!" he says.

Well, well! Is that so? And what next? Printers have been blamed since a long time back for all the ailments and evils of the world, but here is the latest—and maybe the most laughable: Down in Santiago, Chili, the Jockey Club called the horse trainers on the carpet for the poor and unsatisfactory performances of the horses. The trainers blamed the Institute of Journalists for the failure of the races. The latter had burned up 12,000 pesos of fireworks at the racetrack the night before the races in celebrating, with 7000 guests, the advent of spring. This had made the thoroughbred ponies nervous, so they couldn't sleep, and therefore were unable to gallop "to form" next day.

The following is from an issue of the "Trade Compositor" of recent date: Would girl proofreaders who are not qualified proofreaders class as non-mechanical? Answer: Such girl employees should not be classified as nor permitted to do the work of proofreading.

Will the grief of ye editor and ye deskmen never end? We have it on good authority that a school for poets has been started in Kansas City. If this be so, where is the linotype keyboard operator who cares whether the typewriter keyboard is officially declared a success?

So far this year, 129 new newspapers have been started in the United States and Canada, according to N. W. Ayer & Son. In 1933, 212 "folded up." According to the same authority, 14,091 newspapers are published in the United States and our nearest country neighbor to the north. Of these 2197 are dailies.

Mrs. Mary A. Selbach, Wisconsin's first woman newspaper editor, died in Portage, Wis., recently. The newspaper, "Bundschau," was founded by her husband in 1874. When Selbach died his widow published the paper until the world war, when it

was discontinued. Later it was revived and issued as an English language paper by Mrs. Selbach's granddaughter's father.

The City Council of San Diego is "all warmed up" over the cost of city advertising in the newspapers of the burg which claims the balmy climate in the world. The latter have harkened and reduced their advertising rates. One more item for the boys and girls of No. 221 to meet and overcome in the arbitration wrangle that undoubtedly will ensue when negotiations for a new wage agreement are launched.

Do you know that the Duke of Kent, married in London on Thanksgiving Day, is a bit of a printer?

Stanley Walker, city editor of the New York "Herald-Tribune," says a reporter who earns \$35 a week is never worth more and is always wanting overtime, and that newswriters who get \$50 a week or more don't want any union labor hand-cuffs. Thus Walker writes in his book, "City Editor." Wonder if all the news reporters of the country are willing to subscribe to Mr. Walker's utterances, especially those who are actively promoting the Newswriters' Guild?

The city ordinance recently passed by Los Angeles over the veto of Mayor Shaw prohibiting the distribution of handbills or printed advertisements on private premises without the written consent of the owners will become effective January 18. The ordinance, of course, does not affect newspapers or printed matter going through the mail.

The late Sir Henry Thornton is credited with this: "He who agitates against labor unions is no friend of the employer or the employed."

In a referendum election held by Multnomah Typographical Union (Portland) W. A. Bowes was elected secretary-treasurer to fill the vacancy caused by the death of George H. Howell, who had held the position for 28 years. Bowes has been long a member of the Portland local.

All newspaper printers in Duluth, Minnesota, are receiving an increase of 9 cents an hour through mediation which took place recently. In addition they have a five-day week contract. This brings the hourly wage of day work up to \$1.05 an hour; night wage up to \$1.12, or \$38.50 a week for day work and \$41 a week for night work. The men still have control of the sixth day.

Ralph G. Criswell, operator on the Los Angeles "Examiner," is a candidate for councilman in the Seventh district of that city. He is a son of Ralph L. Criswell, a former councilman and who also is a member of Los Angeles union.

Ross Draper, who is well known in printing circles in San Francisco, but now publisher of a Susanville paper, was a visitor in the city last week. He is recovering from having been a victim in an auto accident, his use of a cane being one of the remaining evidences of the mishap.

URGES SOCIALIZED MEDICINE

Socialized medicine as one means of meeting economic distress was advocated last week by Mayor LaGuardia of New York. He was facing a hostile audience of physicians who have vigorously opposed every suggestion of government interference with their profession.

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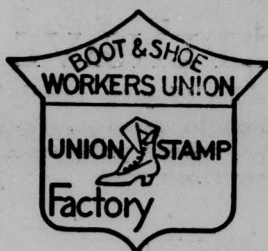
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Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

Though the day was one of hazy, drizzling rain, there was a good attendance of members at the December meeting of the union last Sunday. It required but fifty minutes to transact the business coming before the meeting.

The 1 per cent assessment levied to assist in defraying the expense attached to recent scale negotiations will be discontinued with the collection of the December dues, leaving the treasury in a healthy condition.

Joseph Bailey of the "Chronicle" chapel was elected as delegate to the Allied Printing Trades Council in place of Harold Taylor, who drew a traveler.

The condition of C. N. Butler has so far improved that he is now able to be up and around.

A proposition having for its purpose withdrawal from the International Typographical Union came up for discussion at the December meeting of New York Mailers' Union. Action thereon was postponed until the January meeting of the union. Probably having something to do with the contemplated action of the New York union was a statement made by the then secretary-treasurer, but now president of the M. T. D. U., Munro Roberts, at the 1934 Chicago convention of that organization, in which he said: "It might be said that I am fostering a secession movement. If that be true, I have learned to do it from the present executive council of the International Typographical Union." His assumptions are wholly irrelevant and immaterial. The official records of the M. T. D. U. will show, or should show, rather, that Boston Mailers' Union was suspended from the M. T. D. U. in December, 1927, for non-payment of dues and also for refusal to pay some \$800 in fines, which the Boston union considered was a miscarriage of justice in being assessed against it on an appeal case coming from a member of the Boston union by the executive council of the M. T. D. U. Chicago Mailers' Union, concluding the M. T. D. U. was of no benefit to mailers, refused to continue further payment of dues to that organization, and was also suspended by the executive council of the M. T. D. U. in January, 1928. Of its own volition the executive council of the International Typographical Union, as the records will show, remaining neutral, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, Washington, D. C., and San Francisco mailer unions withdrew from the M. T. D. U. It would probably require a wide stretch of the imagination to say the present executive council of the International Typographical Union "fostered a secession movement," as imagined by Roberts or anyone else. It may be his statement to that effect was of the variety that some consider good for "home consumption," or to "keep the boys in line" paying dues to the M. T. D. U. George Murray, senior apprentice, "Chronicle" chapel, last week underwent an operation for appendicitis. He is reported to be well on the road toward recovery from the operation.

Labor's greatest weapon is the union label. Remember that when spending union-earned money.

JACQUARD DAVENPORT BED \$77.50

A Remarkably Well-Built Bed
for the small bungalow, flat or apartment. The quality of Jacquard and the construction is guaranteed the best money can buy for a moderate price.

Eastern Outfitting Company
1017 MARKET STREET, NEAR 6TH ST.

"Call-Bulletin" Again Ordered To Reinstate Discharged Employee

The decision of the National Labor Relations Board in the case of the San Francisco "Call-Bulletin" has been reaffirmed by that body and the newspaper was given until December 21 to comply with the ruling which ordered the reinstatement of Dean S. Jennings, discharged because of affiliation with the Newspaper Guild.

Failure of the "Call-Bulletin" to comply with the decision will result in its being deprived of the right to display the blue eagle and prosecution by the Department of Justice will follow.

The board found that Jennings, a re-write man, was forced out of his position last spring because he sought to attend the Guild's national convention as a delegate from the Guild here.

Although the board's first decision in his favor resulted in tremendous pressure from the publishers of the nation, assisted by Donald Richberg himself, the board stood pat.

Richberg is said to have been virtually told by Francis Biddle, chairman of the board, to go "jump in the lake" when he expressed opposition to the action of the board.

Government Employees

The next regular meeting of San Francisco Lodge No. 51, American Federation of Government Employees, will be held in the Native Sons' Hall, 414 Mason street, on Thursday, December 20, at 8 p. m. Election of officers will be held, and the meeting will be open to all civilian employees of the government.

The last word on the subject of pay restoration will be available at this meeting. Word has been received that a measure to bring about full pay restoration will be introduced immediately after Congress convenes and every effort will be made to have restoration retroactive to January.

A resolution will be introduced at this meeting calling upon the American Federation of Government Employees, through its national office, to have a \$4 a day minimum wage bill introduced in Congress. Some years ago the organized government employees had a \$3 a day minimum wage bill introduced by Hon. John I. Nolan, a San Francisco congressman, the passage of which had a marked effect in advancing the welfare of those who worked for the government. It is believed that present living conditions justify the principle that any man or woman who works for the government is entitled to pay of \$4 a day as a minimum. Come and express your views on that subject.

There are organizations and organizations. An organization is like a street car—a means to an end. A man enters a street car to get to some destination. A man likewise joins an organization to accomplish some purpose he cannot accomplish alone. Sometimes a passenger on a street car finds he is on the wrong car. He then gets off and gets on the right car. Also a man sometimes finds he is in the wrong organization and then he usually leaves and joins the right one. Organizations, like individuals, sometimes run out and outlive their usefulness. They frequently continue to operate on the record of past performances, while in fact helpless and useless for current effort. If you belong to any organization, are you sure that it can be of substantial service to you? If you do not belong to any organization, join this movement for the betterment of the public service. The American Federation of Government Employees is affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, the backbone of all efforts to improve the condition of the worker, either skilled or unskilled—white collar or blue denims.

JAMES B. BURNS, President.
R. C. STILLWELL, Secretary.

Culinary Notes

By C. W. PILGRIM

The Joint Board of the Culinary Alliance has had the Kress and Woolworth stores (both in this city and in Oakland) placed on the unfair list and they are moving to acquaint the general public with this fact. Fifty thousand handbills already have been distributed from house to house and more are to follow. In these houses union-made goods are seldom if ever present on the sales counters. A letter is being sent to all central labor councils calling to their attention our action.

Tuesday, December 18, Cooks' Union No. 44 held its annual election of officers. There were fifty-six candidates on the ballot, the longest list to be nominated in the memory of this writer. The result was as follows: President, Joseph Dodge; vice-president, Jack Lang; secretary, Joseph Bader; recording secretary, J. A. St. Peter; business agent, C. T. McDonough. For the second business agent there will probably be a recount, as only two votes separate Otto Bruhn from Joseph Skelly. Eight were elected to the executive board, and a delegation of ten to the Labor Council.

Our thanks are again due to the various unions that are helping us to clean up the lower end of Market street, and we bring to their attention the State Palace Restaurant, at 131 Market street. Here a gentleman who likes Chinese help, when he can get it cheaply, has moved into partnership. So we have a news vender on this house. Stay away.

Remember that all Foster's, all Clinton's all White Log Taverns, the Roosevelt, at Fifth and Mission, and the Pig 'n' Whistle are on our unfair list. Tell all your friends to stay away from these places.

Where you see our union house cards are the houses for you to patronize.

"What do you take for insomnia?" "A glass of wine at regular intervals." Does that make you sleep?" "No; but it makes me satisfied to stay awake."—"Labor."

"FACTORY TO MEN'S WEAR WEARER"

When you buy Eagleson union-made shirts you get lowest "Factory to Wearer" prices and you help local industry. Our other union-made lines include:

NECKWEAR - SWEATERS - SUSPENDERS
GARTERS - UNDERWEAR - HOSE - GLOVES

Eagleson & Co.

736 Market Street 1118 Market Street
140 Kearny Street
(Stores also at Sacramento, Fresno & Los Angeles)

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WITH A FIRM THAT HAS
LIVED UP TO A GOOD REPUTATION
FOR HONEST VALUES FOR
HALF A CENTURY.**

Friendly in Every Way!

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Printing and Badges
111 Seventh Street
Phone Market 7070

S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, December 14, 1934

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Vandeleur.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders, Roy Farrell, additional delegate; seated.

Communications—Minutes of Building Trades Council. Mayor A. J. Rossi, stating he will co-operate in Bay bridge transportation problem.

Referred to Executive Committee—Wage scale and agreement of Bakery Wagon Drivers. Commonwealth Club of California, relative to emergency planning program in case of general disaster occurring to the city. Letters transmitting donations to Jackson miners from Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, Miscellaneous Employees, Longshoremen, Local 38-79, Photo Engravers, and Teamsters No. 85.

Request Complied With—From officers of American Federation of Labor, calling attention to resolutions adopted by recent convention relative to organization of public employees, hotel and restaurant employees and beverage dispensers, fire fighters, retail clerks, and also calling on national unions to have their organizations affiliate with state federations of labor and city central bodies.

Referred to Labor Clarion—Resolution of A. F. of L. convention dealing with racketeering. Letter from President Green and Secretary Morrison, A. F. of L., calling attention to the fact that the so-called "National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance" is not in any way connected with the American Federation of Labor, which has adopted its own policies on these subjects.

Two resolutions presented by Delegate Vandeleur of Street Car Men's Union, Division 518, advocating government acquisition of the gold

mines in Amador County, California; and urging upon the affiliated unions to continue their donations in support of the locked out miners at Jackson. (The first resolution is printed elsewhere in Labor Clarion, the other resolution is printed in these minutes.)

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of controversy with Sleepy Hollow Ranch, arrangements to be made for a conference with the Consolidated Milk Producers, of which this and other dairy ranches are members, for the purpose of adjusting all differences. Request of Garage Employees for placing four garages on the unfair list; several conferences reported having been held, resulting finally in an adjustment of existing differences; matter held in abeyance. On report of failure to adjust the differences between the department stores of Hale Bros., Inc., and Woolworth's, committee recommended that the Council declare its intention of placing these department stores on the "We Don't Patronize List." Vallejo Teamsters No. 490 was reported as having jurisdiction over teamsters employed by the Gill Ranch, and that they are unionized. Organizer Joseph M. Casey and Officers Fitzgerald and Broskett of Mother Lode Miners' Union No. 48 of Jackson appeared before committee and discussed ways and means, and conditions of the miners; committee recommended that unions be urged to continue their donations for support of the miners. The report was concurred in.

Trade Union Promotional League reported having adopted new constitution and by-laws and will be known hereafter as the Union Label Section of San Francisco, and urged upon all trade unions and friends to patronize the union label in making purchases during the holiday weeks at Christmas and New Year's. Election of officers first meeting in January.

Reports of Unions—Grocery Clerks No. 648 is prosecuting boycott against Hunken's grocery stores. Longshoremen reported progress being made. Culinary unions are engaged in campaign against department stores that fail to comply with union conditions. Upholsterers urged all sympathizers and friends to withdraw all patronage from stores handling furniture made by the Dornbecker Furniture Manufacturing Company of Portland, Ore., and the Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company of San Francisco. Street Carmen, Division 1004, have received a favorable award from the arbitration board, giving an increase in the hourly wage from 52½ cents minimum up to a maximum of 62½ cents, and establishing the eight-hour day. Refinery Workers have presented their agreement to the employers. Institutional Workers are making progress.

Gerhardt Seager, a representative of the labor movement of Germany, was introduced and gave a brief statement of the Fascists and their governments in Europe.

Trustees presented complete report of the finances, receipts and expenses of the Council up to November 1, 1934. Secretary-treasurer presented report up to date of contributions to the Jackson miners.

Receipts, \$1023.24; expenditures, \$218.09.

Council adjourned at 9:35 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Note: Demand the union label on all purchases of goods, and the union card when employing labor; patronize the union store and shop card. Ride on the Municipal Railway whenever possible.

—J. A. O'C.

Funds for Miners

Resolution adopted as presented by Delegate Vandeleur in behalf of locked out miners at Jackson:

Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council calls upon all labor organizations in California

to join with it in a renewal of support for the locked-out miners at Jackson; and be it further

Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council urges affiliated organizations to send their financial contributions to this Council so that they may be used to feed and clothe those human beings who are defending labor's right to organize—a right now granted by the government of the people of the United States.

Adopted by San Francisco Labor Council December 14, 1934.

Attest:

EDWARD D. VANDELEUR, President,
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary,
San Francisco Labor Council.

Employees of Kelleher & Browne Occupy New Sanitary Workshop

A new and up-to-date workshop, located in the Gunst building, Third and Mission streets, has just been completed for Kelleher & Browne, the well-known tailors. The firm is justly proud of it and, says Mr. Browne, so are its eighty old and faithful workers. It is claimed to be one of the most sanitary and best lighted shops in the city. An invitation to the public to visit it has been extended.

In wishing its patrons and all unions and their members a "merry Christmas and a happy New Year," the firm announces that it has once more signed the new agreement presented by Journeyman Tailors' Union No. 80 for the coming year, and that it will conduct its shop in future as in the past on strictly union principles.

The loyalty of Kelleher & Browne to union principles for the last thirty years is well known, and it claims to have been the first firm of merchant tailors in San Francisco to sign for union conditions.

Manufacturers Seeking Injunctions Removed From Trade Code Authority

The N.R.A. Board has removed directors and officers of the International Association of Garment Manufacturers from the Cotton Garment Authority because of "conflicting responsibilities" resulting from the President's recent order cutting hours and increasing wages in the industry.

The action affected eleven of the thirty-two members of the Authority. Temporarily the general N.R.A. Code Authority will function in place of the garment authority. The manufacturers have been fighting the wage and thirty-six-hour week order.

Another element in the removals was the fact that the eleven men are parties to a suit in District Supreme Court, where they are seeking an injunction against the thirty-six-hour week.

Remember, there is no substitute for the union label!

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Co.
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth Clinton Cafeterias.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellia.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
Gragnano Products Company.
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.
J. C. Hunken's Grocery Stores.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
Market Street R. R.
Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Co.
Petri Wine Company, Battery and Vallejo.
Purity Chain Stores.
San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle)
Sutro Baths.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traug Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.
All non-union independent taxicabs.

EVERYTHING
FOR THE
HOME
EASY TERMS

Sterling
FURNITURE COMPANY
BUNSTER & SAXE
1049 MARKET STREET

To Purge Unions of Racketeering Taint

The following declaration of policy on the subject of racketeering was adopted by the convention of the American Federation of Labor at Washington, D. C., in 1933, and reaffirmed at the San Francisco convention in 1934:

"The American Federation of Labor stands firmly and boldly against racketeering and gangsterism of all forms. It is the particular duty of the officers of the Federation and its executive council, and its organizers and other representatives, and the officers and members of all international and national unions, state federations of labor, city central bodies, local unions, and of all other divisions of the trade union movement, to use every means within their power to prevent the entrance of any form of racketeering or gangsterism into any part of the movement, and to purge it of any taint of this menace which may have entered into it in any part of the country.

Necessary to Social Welfare

"The trade unions are an essential factor in our industrial, economic and social life. They are necessary to the social welfare of the community. They are the only means through which working people can effectively participate in the determination of their wages and working conditions. Through trade unions alone is it possible for the workers to be adequately represented at hearings and conferences relating to laws and public regulations which vitally affect their interest. The trade unions are the only medium through which the organized voice of the workers can be heard in a representative manner in the legislative halls of the city, state and nation. In a thousand ways trade union organizations, that is to say, the organization of workers of common or allied occupations for the purpose of discussing their common problems and needs especially as relating to wages and working conditions, is of such tremendous importance in the lives of the working people that it is difficult to imagine anything that can be more dangerous to the common weal than the misuse or perversion of any of these organizations to purposes other than those for which they were brought into existence by their members.

A Happier and Better Life

Through them the worker finds the means of a happier and better life, that reaches not only into his place of employment, but into his home, to his wife and even to the very babe in the cradle. The progress he makes through trade union activities enhances his opportunity to secure for his children the education to which they are entitled. It enables him to participate more actively in the civic life of the community. It means for him greater freedom to make the sort of social contacts so necessary to the fulfillment of life. Higher wages, better sanitation, greater safety and shorter work time at his place of employment send him out to his home with more to give his family, a stronger, cleaner, healthier man, with time to sit at his own fireside, to meet with his neighbors, to assume his place in the political life of the community, and to participate in all of its social activities.

"There is certainly no place in any of these splendid organizations for gangsters or racketeers or others who would misuse the good name of the trade union movement or any of its divisions. President Green, the executive council and the affiliated national and international unions have, whenever necessary, taken action in particular cases of such a character as to leave no doubt as to the attitude of the American Federation of Labor on this point. In view of the fact, however, that the question has been raised at this convention, your committee has deemed it wise to

present this statement for approval here in order that no enemy of the movement may be in a position to say that the convention failed to reiterate the position of the American Federation of Labor on this subject."

Industrial Welfare Commission Makes Wage Adjustments for Workers

With the exception of those canneries packing spinach, pimientos and chili peppers, the fruit and vegetable canneries of California are closing for the 1934 season. Since July 10, 41,548 workers in these establishments have received \$217,084.41 in back wages in order to adjust their earnings to conform with the minimum rates set by the Industrial Welfare Commission of the State and the National Recovery Administration.

The wage adjustments necessary in the fruit and vegetable canneries and nut cracking and sorting establishments are ascertained by a weekly audit of the payrolls by the auditors of the Division of Industrial Welfare. The cost of these special weekly audits is paid out of funds supplied by the employers. When the audits show the piece rates paid to the women and minor workers are too low to yield the proper earnings as provided by the regulations of the Commission, a percentage of adjustment is required for these workers, so that all working on the piece rates receive the benefit of the increased rates.

STATE EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS

Reports from the State Labor Commissioner reveal that employment and payrolls in manufacturing industries in California increased in November of this year 3.5 per cent and payrolls 10 per cent, compared with the same month last year. Compared with the month of October of this year the report shows a decrease of 8.5 per cent in employment and 7.7 per cent in payrolls, said to be a normal seasonal decline. Wholesale trade registered 5 per cent increase in employment and 5.6 per cent in payrolls, and the retail trade 7.9 per cent in employment and 6.2 per cent in payrolls, both being a comparison of November, 1934, with the same month last year.

New Labor Official

Succeeding Joseph J. Creem of Fresno, an appointee of the late Governor Rolph, the appointment of Edward L. Nolan to be state labor commissioner was announced by Governor Merriam on Monday last. The new appointee is a former president of the Building Trades Council of San Francisco.

From an interview printed in a local newspaper it is learned that the new labor commissioner is 59 years of age, and has been a resident of San Francisco for fifty-six years. After leaving school he became an apprentice bricklayer, and at the age of 18 was elected secretary of the Bricklayers' Union.

From 1912 to 1920 Nolan was a member of the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco, and since that time has been employed by the city as a bricklayer. He resigned that position this week.

Although he says there is nothing puritanical about him, he neither smokes nor drinks. He just doesn't care for either.

Nolan is a firm believer in arbitration, and says there has never been a strike of bricklayers since he became a member of that union.

"Governor Merriam never has had the support of labor in California, yet he has appointed me labor commissioner," he is quoted as saying.

CATERING UNIONS ADVANCE

Secretary Robert Hesketh announces in the "Catering Industry Employee" for December: "We have been adding new members and new charters continuously during the past year, and the good work is still carrying on. General President Flore will soon announce a new campaign, possibly in January or February. We can advise you that we have now just about reached the 60,000 membership mark, and climbing up steadily at about 3000 per month."

The union label should be on everything you wear, if you are a sincere believer in trade unionism.



MEN'S

TAILORS

SINCE 1900

35th Annual January Sale
is now on

RELIABLE UNION MADE

Suits and Overcoats

as low as

\$40.50

specially priced for this yearly event

KELLEHER & BROWNE

Union Tailors

716 Market Street

Appeal to President

The following resolution was adopted by the San Francisco Labor Council at its meeting last Friday evening:

"Whereas, The owners of the mines in and about Jackson, Amador County, California, have served public notice that they intend on the night of Monday, December 17, to flood these mines and thus make unavailable for America the raw gold so necessary for its recovery; and

"Whereas, By an act of Congress all of the mined gold in the country and, by implication, all of the gold which might be mined belongs to and should be turned over to the government of the United States at a fixed and advanced price; and

"Whereas, Miners, members of the American Federation of Labor, have been risking their lives 6000 feet below the surface of the earth for a pittance of three dollars a day, and made request that their daily wage be increased by fifty cents a day, as a result of which request they were locked out from the mines; and

"Whereas, The expressed threat of the mine owners is not only a threat against decent wage conditions in this country but, of equal importance, a threat against the people of America, whose economic welfare lies in part in the mining of this gold; and

"Whereas, This anarchistic threat of these mine owners will result in the complete economic ruin not only of the 600 men and their families immediately dependent upon work in the mines, but also of the business men, school teachers, and small shop keepers who go to make up this community; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council appeals to the President of the United States to take over these mines for the production of gold, and that a fair and equitable payment be made to the mine owners; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the governor of the State of California and the secretary of the interior; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to Harry Hopkins, federal administrator of public relief, Washington, D. C., because it may be important in the future for him to know why an entire community of four thousand souls is thrown upon public relief.

Demonstration Against Football Team As Result of Strikebreaking Activity

In a popularity contest on the waterfront last Saturday afternoon the University of California football team was thrown for a loss on the first play and was kept in its own territory throughout the contest. The team was departing for Honolulu to play two games with Island teams during the holidays.

When the members of the team arrived at the pier to board the President Taft they found the longshoremen lined up in strike formation and the "Boo Song" coming from the rooters' section of the maritime workers. Declaring that the walkout

of the vessel's crew and the longshoremen was merely a formal protest strike, the men quit work at 3 o'clock, one hour before the sailing time, and when the football squad arrived lined up outside of the pier and gave them a round of "boos." There was no disturbance whatever on the part of the workers and a half hour later two crews of stevedores had completed the loading of the vessel, permitting it to sail with a delay of only some twenty minutes.

It was charged that during the longshoremen's strike of last summer certain members of the "Golden Bears" team acted as strikebreakers and that former Coach Ingram had been active in recruiting them, one of the longshoremen asserting that "everyone on the first and second teams was scabbing on us." Ingram denies his part in the charges, though admitting, it is said, that students from the university worked on the docks during the strike and that there may have been some athletes among them.

Neutral observers of Saturday's lecture period insist that the team should be given due semester credit for the lesson in economics even though not provided for in the originally advertised course of study.

Municipal Employees' Federation

Protests Method Used in Dismissal

The San Francisco Federation of Municipal Employees, through its president, Cameron H. King, has issued a statement condemning the method used by Public Utilities Manager E. G. Cahill in dismissing Victor E. Perry, an employee of the local Water Department.

The statement of the organization says, in part: "The Federation passes no judgment on the guilt or innocence of the employee (Perry). The question is a fundamental one of procedure. The employee must be told the charge, given a reasonable time to prepare his defense and have the right of confronting witnesses and being represented by counsel. Cahill in this case acted so speedily that the proper procedure was not followed. The civil service decision reversing the Perry case was based on fundamentals inherent in any civil service law worthy of the name. The only alternative is the spoils system."

The charges against Perry are still pending, with a hearing scheduled for yesterday.

While Justice Sleeps

(to Tom Mooney)

I spend my days within this island prison cell—
Far from my happy home upon a busy street;
And here, when night comes down for me, shall
ring the curfew bell—
Not evermore shall I loved friends and neighbors
greet.

No more! Oh, God, the very thought but strikes
me dumb.
It chokes me with its import—no more, at close of
day,
May I just walk abroad alone, while motors hum
Along the streets—when all the world's at play.

They say the mills of the gods grind slow; and
while they grind,
I watch the dismal corridors drag out
To where I left my ardent, eager life behind;
And now, these odorous cells, these clanking
doors, this gray redoubt!

Sometimes a salt, warm scent comes from beyond
the bay,
And, while faintly, for a moment, hope revives, it
creeps
Over my laggard senses. One breath of all that
world away
Beyond these walls.

The winds blow chill
AND JUSTICE SLEEPS!
—Maude Freeman Osborne.

The watchword of organized labor should be.
"Seek the union label when buying anything."



Open Evenings

For your convenience the entire store
will be open until 9 P. M. until
Christmas.

Choose your gifts in one of America's
most beautiful home furnishing stores

ONLY \$1.00 DOWN ON ANY GIFT UP TO
\$100.00

this
food
question . .

One hears a lot about it,
but there really isn't much
to it... that is, not for those
who know Hale's Food
Shop. The quality of food,
eight departments under
one roof, the prices. It
really pays one to come
down town to do one's
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